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LITTLE AT FIRST BUT GREAT AT LAST

BY CHAS. MACKAY.

A traveler through a dusty road
Strewed acorns on the lea,
And one took root, and sprouted up,
And grew into a tree.
Love sought its shade at evening time,
To breathe its early vows,
And age was pleased, in heats of noon,
To bask beneath its boughs.
The dormouse loved its dangling twigs,
The birds sweet music bore
It stood a glory in its place,
A blessing evermore.

A little spring had lost its way
Amid the grass and fern;
A passing stranger scooped a well,
Where weary men might turn.
He walled it in, and hung with care,
A ladle at the brink—
He thought not of the deed he did,
But judged that toil might drink.
He passed again—and lo! the well
By summers never dried,
Had cooled ten thousand parching tongues,
And saved a life beside.

A dreamer dropped a random thought
'Twas old, and yet was new—
A simply fancy of the brain,
But strong in being true.
It shone upon a genial mind,
And lo! its light became
A lamp of life, a beacon ray,
A monitory flame.
The thought was small—its issue great,
A watch-fire on the hill,
It sheds its radiance far adown,
And cheers the valley still.

A nameless man, amid a crowd
That thronged the daily mart,
Let fall a word of Hope and Love,
Unstudied, from the heart.
A whisper on the tumult thrown—
A transitory breath—
It raised a brother from the dust,
And saved a soul from death.
O germ! O fount! O word of love!
O thought at random cast!
Ye were but little at the first,
But mighty at the last!

G. A. R

THE PARADE—A STRIKING CONTRAST—THE COLORED BOYS IN BLUE—SOCIAL MENTION.

MR. EDITOR:—The meeting of the Old Veterans of the late war, here in the Queen City of the Plains was a memorable affairs, never to be forgotten by the loyal citizens of Denver. The parade on the 24th inst, was as follows: Head of column moved from Camp Vandervoort at 12 o'clock sharp, escorted by Denver's Police force headed by their Chief. The line of march was down Champa to 22d street, to Curtis, to 14th street, to Larimer street where the columns broke up at the corner of 19th street. The line was elaborately decorated with the decorations either of—Grant's two, Hayes and Garfield's inaugurations. There were triumphal arches bearing the names of the famous battles fought by the western armies and the names of the famous corps and their commanders who led them to victory with other appropriate mottoes, testifying Denver's loyalty and royal reception accorded the battle scarred veterans of the Nation.

Thousands, witnessed the moving columns of the old veterans whose steps are becoming weak and weaker as each year passes away. Some in line leaning on their staffs but the strains of martial music quickened their paces as in the days of the war. Colorado's Military was the escort of honor the entire parade, followed by the Dept of Colorado G. A. R. commander, and staff. Then followed the Governor and staff accompanied by Senator John A. Logan Chief Marshal, riding a white horse. He looked every inch a stateman and soldier as he is, perhaps our next President. He received cheers all along the line of march The contrast was striking the Governor was a youthful Alabamian who wore the Confederate grey as a private during the war, and is now Governor of Colorado by the grace of a faction in the Republican party last fall. Another incident in line was an army wagon drawn by six mules, bearing veterans too old to march in line and others who left both legs on Southern battle fields. They were royally cheered as they moved along the line.

Of the 280,000 Colored Soldiers and Sailors who fought for the Salvation of the Nation, there were but few in line.

Too much praise cannot bestowed upon the nine posts of Washington, D. C., the Dept. of the Potomac, for electing Comrade Wesley Howard, J. P. C., of that Dept. and a delegate to the Encampment over a Major, when there are only two colored posts in Washington and seven white posts. The honor is more marked from the fact that a colored man bore off the honor which a Major so eagerly sought. Comrade Howard is Sr. V. C. of O. P. Morten No. 4, and clerk in the P. O. Dept. Comrade Z M. Crawford of the same post who accompanied the delegation so the encampment is a watchman in the Treasury Dept. Virginian's Representative—Comrade James E. Fuller is the Sr. V. C., of the Dept. of Virginia, and the state is first colored of the G. A. R. who has been honored with a seat in the National council of administration. Fuller was 2d Sergt. of the first colored Calvary from that state during the war, is now a member of the City Council of Norfolk, Va.

Colored Soldiers and Sailors ought to organize Posts all over the South. There are many widows and orphans who ought to have the pay which the government is holding now and which has been due them ever since the war. Their pension and arreages of pensions due them if Posts was organized, their company regiment Divisions andarmy corps could be tracedin the War and Navy Dept at Washington, and copies of lost discharges furnished without the cost of one cent.

The G. A. R., is growing stronger each year, they have five Comrades in the U. S. Senate and many more in the U. S. H. R. As the boys grow old other business will be granted them. By being members of some Post, they will be easily reached.

The colored ladies did all in their favor to make the stay of the colored delegates pleasant, while in their midst.

Mrs. Goodin and Mrs. and Mr. Robinson gave an enjoyable party last Thursday evening where the comrades enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content.

Mrs. M. V. Johnson a lovable and cultured school teachers from Kansas City, Mo., contributed no small part of pleasure to the Comrades while they were at Comrade Mitchell's residence. She is the centre of attraction and a most valued addition to Denver society.

After a spirited competition for Commander in Chief, Penn., bore off the honor in the person of Comrade Beath. He was selected as a deserved honor for past services to the order. He spent seventeen years in perfecting the G. A. R., and will be an able Commander in Chief and worthy successor of Past Commander in Chief Paul Vandervoort.

The best place of meeting is Minneapolis, Minn, Nashville, Tenn., and Gettysburg, Penn., were competitors but Minneapolis captured the prize.

Friday found Camp Vandervoort was deserted forever. Before another meeting of the encampment many of the old Comrades will have answered their final roll call.

A National Relief Corps of ladies was organized of wives and widows of the soldiers of the war. Let the colored wives and widows take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ISAIAH MITCHELL.

Denver, Col., Aug 3, '83.

A favorite paragraph with Lucretia Mott, when her autograph was asked for albums, was: "In the true marriage relation the independence of the husband and the wife is equal, their dependence mutual, and their obligations are reciprocal.

The young man who pines for exercise, sighs for a bicycle, and wishes he had a horse, a gun and a dog, can derive some physical benefit from handling a spade and hoe in his garden at home. It is strange that this happy thought so seldom suggests itself to him.

THE [BETHEL] HARMONIC COMPANY.

AT ASBURY PARK.

I came down to "Asbury Park," the other day, seeking a quiet resting place, anxious to be unknown by everybody, looking forward to a few days of obscurity, rest and ease. Great was my surprise, however, to find already on the ground, several Washingtonians who had arrived before me, and from whom it was impossible to hide myself. The [Bethel] "Harmonic Company" reached the park the day before my coming; and right glad am I and my companion that our well laid plans have been frustrated by those sweet singers and kind folks. Commend me to just such "frustration" all the days of my life! For rarely have I experienced such rare enjoyment as I have had, night by night, in listening to the rare sweet melodies of these delightful songsters.

Most every school boy knows Cæsar's hackneyed exclamation—"*veni, vidi vice*!" And our friends can justly use the same words here. They had not been here 24 hours before they succeeded in making engagements in two of the Hotels. It was an experiment in this place, but those engagements were like the "OPEN SESAME" of the Arabian night tale. It was so complete a success, it gave such grand satisfaction that every night since, some times twice on the same evening, they have been from house to house, delighting the crowded Halls and rooms, where they have been discoursing the sweetest music.

It has been my privilege to be present on frequent occasion at their concerts; and if the people of Washington were unacquainted with the vocal qualities of this troupe, I am sure I should be charged with extravagance in expressing my opinions of their performances. But if I am extravagant in my estimation of their musical qualities, so too are many others. Part of their programmes have been serious, and part comic and night after night, when the serious pieces have been rendered, the young and the old have been moved to tears, and then, almost unmediately afterwards, the whole audience has been convulsed irresistible laughter. One evening in particular was marked by extra ordinary success. The company sang "Roll Jordan Roll!" The piece was given with such extraordinary power and beauty, that the entire audience were carried beyond themselves Men, women and children seemed perfectly enraptured. The call were made for its repetition The company rose and bowed, but that would not do. The cheering was kept up till, they were obliged to repeat it.

But the repetition did not satisfy the people. The applause was so rapturous that they had to sing it the third time. A few moments afterwards they sang the duet A. B. C. with such entire humor and satisfaction that they had to repeat that also. Indeed such has been the address and business like action of Mr. Smith. that every door has been open to him; and proprietors of Hotels have acted as though they had a favor conferred upon them, by the presence and the performance of the company. And for myself I have felt proud, as a black man, to be represented in the fine circles who gather at the sea side, by such lady like and gentlemanly persons as composed this company. Both by their melody and skill, on the one hand, and their fine manner and dignified deportment, they are serving the highest interest of the people. And, withal, thank God, they are meeting with large pecuniary success.

Very truly yonrs,

ALEX. CRUMMELL.

July 1888.

Home Education

The mother, unwilling to subject her six year-old boy to the impure air, bad light and other evil influences sometimes found about the rooms, grounds, and outbuildings of the school, though herself unable to add a ledger-column with accuracy and dispatch, yet teaches him to count, add and write small numbers. She then tears from some old arithmetic a leaf containing easy, properly graded examples in addition without answers—as, for instance, pages 17 and 18 of "Fetter's practical arithmetic; and, by some reward, trifling in value, perhaps, but prized by the child, induces him to add the examples until he does it accurately and rapidly. Then she gives him the next two pages, but only when they are fully mastered the next and so on, until at length—it may not be till after two or three years—the child has mastered thirty pages of examples, and is able to add long examples on the 45th page with as much ease and accuracy as he can count ten, and would be trusted by his father to foot up his ledger pages. Under the mother's supervision, with a very little instruction on her part at the beginning, she furnishes examples for an incentive to practice; the child has learned by practice to do what she cannot possibly do, and will probably never be able to do; what few high school graduates or teachers can do—namely, to add columns of figures of whatever length with accuracy and rapidity.

The mother has in this case done the very best kind of teaching. Though she has seemed to do but little, she has induced the child to do a great deal, always in the right direction, and with such gradual progress from shorter examples to longer ones as to make assistance almost unnecessary.

Hope.

Did it ever occur to you what a world of thought is wrapped up in that little word "hope?" Its very pronunciation makes ever bosom bound and burn. It is music to the ear of the young, health to the sick, and life rejuvenated to the old. Poetry makes hope a formation, grief makes it a solace and desolation makes it the brightest flower that adorns earthly creation, while even disappointment and delusion whisper darkness out of the sky of to-day into sunshine of to-morrow. Sobbing sorrow may crush and cripple the soul, but hope gives it new elasticity. Nay, it may be humiliation in the dust, but hope will raise it up again. Hope is man's birthright, which, after all his blandishments, delusions, and mockeries, maketh him not ashamed to hope on, hope ever. Airy fancies may allure them, and smiling faces beguile him into treachery; but hope fits eternal around the human head and breast, and hangs the rainbow on the blackest cloud in all chaste sparklings of an angel from immortal life. Thunder-bolts may leap from the fair bow in the clouds, and hope may vanish us a fair scorner from that bright spot, but the fascinating form soon appears elsewhere in fairer robes than ever, and with a wreath of flowers to crown the child of endless disappointments. Now, when you connect the word "hope" with "salvation," then what a wonderful word it becomes! At once it comes to measure man's most delightful Christian attainment. Indeed, so intimately is it associated with practical godliness, that religion itself is called "good hope through grace." More than this, our God is called the God of hope, our Saviour is called Christ our hope, and his finished work is known as the "hope set before us in the gospel," while those who accept him are said to "rejoice in the hope of the glory of God." —*Rev. Dr. Armitage.*

Murray on Mustangs.

The Rev. W. H. H. Murray writes enthusiastically to the Boston *Herald* that Texas is just the place for horse breeding, and that the tough little mustangs are the right stock to take hold of for improvement. He declares that they trace their origin back to a "race of equine kings and queens," and have only deteriorated under hard usage. "I have seen these little 800 pound horses," he says, "travel eighty miles, with a 180 pound man up, under a Southern sun, in a ride across the country, without roadways, from sun to sun, and that, too, on little grain, perhaps nothing but the grass they get from the prairie at night. Many of them pace—pace like the wind—pace so fast that they play with you on the prairie, though you have a blooded mount that can run like a greyhound. Others trot—trot naturally—with stifles out and perfect knee action, and will do nothing but trot, however hard pressed. I have raced through the prairie grasses and flowers at the rump of a mustang stallion 15½ hands high, and blood bay in color, with a tail as black as night and that would sweep the ground a foot, and been unable to break him from his trot or range up to his side, although my mount was a three-quarter bred mare of 1,000 pounds weight, that took to the chase with her eyes blazing and ears laid back in a way that plainly told her rider that she felt a good deal as he did." Mr. Murray advises a cross from a thoroughbred stallion, believing that it would increase the size without losing toughness, and produce the best saddle horses as well as trotters.

A strange curiosity is in the Museum of Natural History of Leyden. It consists of some bits of wool, full of holes like a sponge, fragments of piles and sluice-gates, which recall an immense danger run by Holland toward the middle of the last century. A small fish, or species of water-worm, called *taret*, brought, it is believed, by some ship returing from the tropics, and multiplying with marvelous rapidity in northern waters, had so corroded and gnawed the wood of the dykes that, had it gone on for a short time longer without discovery, the sea would have broken in and flooded the whole country. The discovery of this danger threw Holland into dismay. The people rushed to the churches, and the entire population set to work. They lined the sluice-gates with copper, they fortified the injured dykes, they strengthened the piles with rails, with stone, with sea-weed, and with masonry; and partly by these means, but especially by the rigor of the climate, which destroyed the terrible animal, the horrible calamity, feared at first as irreparable, was avoided.

Human Endurance in the Water.

Man and animals are able to sustain themselves for long distances in the water, and would do so oftener were they not incapacitated, in regard to the former at least, by sheer terror, as well as complete ignorance of their real powers. Webb's wonderful endurance will never be forgotten. But there are other instances only less remarkable. Some years since, the second mate of a ship fell overboard while in the act of hoisting a sail. It was blowing fresh; the time was night, and the place some miles out on the stormy German ocean. The hardy fellow, nevertheless, managed to gain the English coast. Brock, with a dozen other pilots, was plying for fares by Yarmouth; and as the main sheet was belayed, a sudden puff of wind upset the boat, when presently all perished except Brock himself, who from 4 in the afternoon of an October evening to 1 the next morning, swam 13 miles before he was able to hail a vessel at anchor in the offing. Animals themselves are capable of swimming immense distances, although unable to rest by the way. A dog recently swam thirty miles in America to rejoin his master. A mule and a dog, washed overboard in the Bay of Biscay, have been known to make their way to shore. A dog swam ashore at the Cape of Good Hope with a letter in its mouth. The crew of the ship to which the dog belonged all perished, which they need not have done had they only ventured to tread water as the dog did. As a certain ship was laboring heavily in the trough of the sea, it was found needful in order to lighten the vessel, to throw some troop horses over board. The poor things, my informant, a staff-surgeon told me, when they found themselves abandoned, faced round and swam for miles after the vessel.

The Use of Spices.

Spices make up the æsthetics of eating; they are the finest and most exquisite products of Nature, for they contain the condensed aroma of essential oils, produced by the intense rays of the sun. Almost all spices grow on islands, that is the East India Islands, Madagascar, the Mauritius, the Bandu Islands, the Malincas, Sumatra, Java, Ceylon, Japan and the East Indian Islands; the coasts of tropical countries are also productive of spices.

Spices have a peculiar effect upon the human system; if taken wisely and in moderation, they certainly produce a flow of saliva, of the gastric juice, and, having exerted a pleasant action upon the nerves of the tongue and palate, they communicate a certain warmth to the blood and stimulate the system beneficially.

The peculiar source of the aroma is not always in the same part of the plant, but may be contained in the fruit, the leaves, the bark or the root, according to where the treasure has been deposited.

Of fruits, none is more useful than pepper, mostly grown in East India and Ceylon, and throughout the East. When the berry of this shrub is ground with its dark cuticle it makes the black pepper; when it is ground without it, it forms white pepper. Pepper is a most useful condiment, if used sparingly, and enhances the natural aroma of many foods. It is a preventive of indigestion, stimulating the digestive organs.

Allspice is the mild West Indian or Jamaica pepper, also called pimento.

Nutmeg is the fruit of Eastern trees and shrubs, and exceedingly grateful to the palate, in fact so exquisite and mild a flavor that it suits well with farinaceous substances.

Mace is the cuticle of nutmeg, and, with some people, a greater favorite still. It suits well for delicate stews.

The Clove is the flower-bud of a tree, and becomes of a dark hue, when it has been dried in the sun.

Mustard is a seed of a plant which grows in temperate and tropical climates. Its pungency is so great that when ground fine it has to be mixed with starch to moderate it. Mustard is a very useful and healthy condiment.

Vanilla, the fruit of the vanilla plant, is indigenous to Mexico, Brazil, Peru, etc., and cultivated in the West Indies. Gathered before ripe, dried in the shade, and steeped in the oil of the Cashew nut, this spice is the most aromatic of all spices, and of exquisite flavor as an essence.

Of the barks, cinnamon is esteemed most; it is a very valuable assistance to digestion and can safely be given to children now and then. The young shoots of the tree are used for the pipes, and when dried are ground into powder.

Of roots and bulbs, ginger is the most useful, either as a preserve or used whole in a dried state, or also ground into powder. Both with ginger and cinnamon better results are obtained by blending various grades than by putting it up perfectly pure.

Curry powder is the combination of many spices, and has come to us from the East. Unfortunately our clumsy ways often spoil the mixtures by not preserving that delicacy of combination which alone can produce the true flavor it ought to possess. Curry is far more useful in food economy than we understand as yet, and deserves our best attention.—*Food and Health.*

Neatness in Women.

A woman may be handsome or remarkably attractive in various ways; but if she is not personally neat, she cannot hope to win admiration. Fine clothes will not conceal the slattern. A young woman with her hair always in disorder, and her clothes hanging about her as if suspended from a prop, is always repulsive. Slattern is written on her person from the crown of her head to the soles of her feet, and if she wins a husband, he will turn out in all probability, either an idle fool or a drunken ruffian. The bringing up of daughters to be able to work, talk and act like honest, sensible young women, is the special task of all mothers, and in the industrial ranks there is imposed also the prime obligation of learning to respect household work for its own sake, and the comfort and happiness it will bring in the future. Housework is drudgery, but it must be done by somebody, and had better be well than ill done.

Hope is one of our guardian angels. Burdens lose their weight, sorrows their sting, and the way is plain when we allow Hope to be our guiding star.

Orchard Management.

The following hints by a writer in an exchange are practical and to the point. Of course they must be taken with allowance, and not followed blindly, no matter what the circumstances are:

In three years I improved the production of my fruit trees from fifteen to two hundred bushels by treating them in the following manner: I first reduced the top one-fourth, then in the Fall I plowed the soil as well as I could, it being quite rocky, and turned a short furrow towards the trees. As I worked from them I let the plow fall a little lower, and when between the trees I allowed the plow to run deep, so that the water would settle away from them in the Spring. I hauled a fair quantity of manure, pulverized it well, and marked out hills, manuring each hill. I planted corn, beans and pumpkins. The following Spring I repeated the same form of cultivation, and harvested the second crop of corn, beans and pumpkins, which paid me to satisfaction. My trees began to grow very fast and that Fall I harvested seventy bushels of very good apples. The following Spring I manured for the third time; planted it to potatoes, which grew very large, but rotted very badly. I made up the loss, however, by harvesting 200 bushels of small natural fruit. I changed the production of a yellow bell flower tree from three-fourths of a bushel to seven bushels, and sold them for $1.25 per bushel, which I think is a very good return for my labor. From my experience I am of the opinion that most trees have too much top for the amount of roots, and a deficiency of nourishment for producing a development of fruit. I like Fall or Winter pruning. Always cover the cut with grafting wax or a thick paint. After removing the limbs, by thinning out the centre of the tree, it has a tendency to make it grow broad. Too many varieties are bad, and hardy stock is all that is needed.

Educated Idleness.

There is an amount of educated idleness already abounding in our land which makes one wonder at times what after all are the advantages resulting from our costly system of public instruction.

The question will of course be withdrawn as soon as it is recollected that from our schools, colleges and seminaries come forth every year an army of young men and women who are to do the grand work a nation like this requires to be done in every enlarging measure. But still the drones are innumerable. The notion has been fixed in many minds that labor, however honest, is degrading. A glance of the eye over the advertisements of a daily paper discloses the fact that multitudes are eager for places where wages can be had and work declined. Affairs are indeed coming to such a degree of high and mighty independence among those dependent for food and raiment on their own exertions, that it is a very common thing for employers to be told by their servants, male and female, that they will not remain in places where the work for one cannot be divided between two or three. Housekeepers are becoming perplexed by this domestic difficulty. But servants will learn the ways of their superiors. To be above work is the pride of many ease-loving women, and to be idle is the ambition of not a few Americans, whose education has been barely sufficient to make them believe that idleness and gentility are allied. No mistake could be greater. For honest work will soil no one's fingers so much as the handling of the bread of indolence.

Our Insignificant Earth.

It is only when we regard our globe as a member of the planetary system, and that system in turn as a unit among the systems, that we realize how infinitesimal are its concerns and how relatively insignificant it is, says Belgravia. We may for practical purposes treat the orbit of Neptune as the circumference of our planetary system, and state the diameter of it therefore as about 5,486,000,000 miles. But if we could suppose all this vast plane converted into a solid disk, instead of being, as now, for the most part, empty space, and if to it were then given, by some means or other, a lightly luminous surface, it would appear to an observer upon the very nearest fixed star no more portentous than a new shilling glittering in the sunshine would appear to an observer at a distance of somewhat over a hundred yards. In other words, it would want fairly good eyes to discern it at all. We may safely say then that the annual thermal loss of our own little sphere, though sufficient to melt seven hundred and seventy-seven cubic miles of ice, when, even though multiplied by centuries of centuries, would no more affect the temperature of space than the striking of a match would avail to moderate the climate of Siberia.

Seaweed and Its Uses.

In tropical climates the little air bladders which support the seawracks are of great service; for the masses of seaweed are several hundred feet long and of considerable height, having stems the thickness of a man's thigh, and branches and drooping stems which support innumerable forms of animal life, such as corals, crabs, worms of different kinds, together with mosses and weeds of the sea, and being beside a place of deposit for innumerable eggs of various creatures. In Scotland the tender parts of the seawracks, known as tangles, are used as food, and when cooked are considered choice diet for cattle. The stems of a very hard, horny variety of the seawracks are used as knife-handles. They are cut in short pieces, and while still moist or green the blade is forced in at one end. When the stem dries it clings firmly to the knife-blade. Being gnarled and horny it resembles buck's horn, and when tipped with metal and fully finished, forms a neat inexpensive knife-handle. The rose-tangles are higher up in the scale of vegetable life, and their delicate tints render them very beautiful. Of these, pulse is an important variety to the Scotch and Irish, who, beside using it as food, both in its raw state and cooked in milk, find in it a substitute for tobacco. Carrageen moss is another kind of rose-tangle, from which a nourishing jelly is made. The Chinese use one variety of rose-tangle as a chief ingredient in other glossing preparations; twenty-seven thousand pounds are brought annually to Canton and sold at from six to eighteen pice per pound.

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WHAT WE CAN DO.

There are three important matters on which the colored people, in National Convention assembled, can take such action as to materially advance the interests of the race as a whole:

The first is that relating to the insufficient facilities furnished for the education of the masses, especially in the Southern states, where barely one-third of the colored children have adequate school facilities. Either the rate of taxation, or the taxable values must be tripled in order to provide a sufficiency of schools for work imperatively demanded by the nature of the circumstances. Public sentiment in the South vigorously opposes any increase, however small in the rate of taxation, whatever the purpose or intent. Again, the appreciation of taxable values must necessarily be slow, and not greater than the increase of population. In view of these facts it follows that the National Government, which with its bounty and surplus can devote millions of dollars annually to this purpose, should feel it an urgent duty to extend its aid under certain conditions to all the states where the public school system has been so recently inagurated.

The colored people of the country, as those immediately concerned, should exert themselves, to the consummation of so needed a work. They can declare their desire in the matter, and thus aid in the quickening and crystalization of public sentiment, and then there can be a policy not to support any National parties or any candidates for Congress that do not pledge their efforts to labor for National aid to Education, and hasten "the consummation so devoutly to be wished."

Second; The necessity for concert of action to secure an acknowledgment of our civil rights, throughout many states is fully apparent. The struggle is not a personal, but a racial one. It must be made along the line of jndicial agitation, as well as along that of the revolution of public sentiment. The issue is too important to allow an unfriendly decision in a lower court to check the march of progress. The ballot must be the weapon of warfare in this crusade against caste, to be used with telling effect. Our forces must be marshalled on this line. The Convention is the place where the alarm should be sounded and the command for a general forward movement given.

Third; The great importance of industrial education is attracting attention in all educational circles and of all students of social science. The apprentice system is not only rapidly, as a general rule, becoming a thing of the past, but in the case of the Negro American the motive which made openings for him, and taught him the various trades in past generations, does not now exist. Besides this, unfortunately there is indifference, if not open hospitality, by many parents to the peculiar claims of industrial education. The opportunities for colored youth to learn trades are comparatively few and far between, although much improvement has been made in this regard within the last four or five years. Technical and Industrial Schools, such as those at Worcester, Mass., St. Louis, Mo., and the Miller School in Virginia have been established in different sections of the country, but the conditions of admission are not such as to facilitate the entrance of many colored youth. Much has been done in the right direction at Hampton, but owing to its small endowment, the instruction in industrial pursuits there has been more of a means than an end. Without seeming to disparage its efforts at all, we believe what is needed is a Technical School under National auspicies, where young men from Hampton and other institutions of learning could go and receive such thorough instruction in the applied science and the cognate arts as would make them intelligent and competent artisans—a school to which appointments could be made somewhat after the fashion of cadetships to West Point, or Annapolis. The government has unused that valuable property at Harper's Ferry, on the line of one of the richest railroad corporations of the country, within easy reach of the coal, iron, petroleum and other mineral wealth of Pensylvania, Virginia and West Virginia, and of the valuable timber of the same section.

The declaration of an individual on this point would not, even for its novelty, arrest the attention of the most scrutinizing more than a brief moment, but theopinion of the colored people, in convention assembled, to the same effect, would de a fruitful theme of discussion and bear good results, if not in legislation, at least in philanthropy to such an extent, as to obviate the necessity for National action.

These matters, it seems to us, are of such vital interest at this time to the Negro American as to be well worth the consideration of the body that shall meet at Louisville, next month—more important than who is to be nominated next year, or what, if any, colored man gets a complimentary vote for the Vice Presidential nomination and put in good condition for a Cabinet position, in the event of republican success. The political, the partisan aims of the convention as, foreshadowed, in some of the nominatingconventions will be important only in the event of continued republican ascendency, but the other will be important in any event and are therefore transcendent.

"NEGRO RELIGION"

The New York *Times* perpetrates a great crime in assailing the religion of the Southern Negro, because of the alledged action of three ministers and a colored criminal who was recently hanged at Richmond, Va. It would be as unfair to charge the people of the entire North with an incompetency to conduct an honest municipal government because of the corruption of Tammany in New York; as unfair to say their religion was a dull formalism, because of these characteristics in certain white churches in certain parts of the North.

The country approved Guiteau's conviction and sentence and, therefore, adjudged him sane, and yet his religious utterances on the scaffold were of a lower plane than those of the Richmond murderer. Would it have been fair, to have said that the religion of the whites of the North was a ridiculous travesty on morals, because Guiteau had manifested no remorse and was "going to see his Lordy"?

The Times may well seriously consider how far the whites are responsible for " the wretched caricature of christianity". A little introspection would show that the white man's religion in the South, or in the North as well, has not perceptibly decreased crime. Ministers of the gospel, intelligent men frequently perform the most appalling of crimes. The white man's religion has not a word to say against the system of caste which victimizes even colored ministers of known integrity and culture. It has not put an end to dueling, to corrupting women by wholesale, to bribery in elections, to easy divorce.

Verily, with all its faults the Negro's religion, learned in Slavery and in oppression, from the slaveholder and the oppressor, stands as fair a chance of being acceptable in the sight of the Lord as that of those who forced by their iniquitors practices the establishment and continuance of colored churches.

Rev. Walter H. Brooks has gone to Saratoga on his vacation; but it is just such a rest as an active mind and a ready tongue as he possesses will improve, to the increase of his influence and power. On to-morrow diffierent ones of the representative churches of that fashionable resort will open their pulpits to ministers who are graduates of Lincoln University as follows: 1st Methodist to Rev. J. C. Price, 1st Presbyterian, Rev. S. P. Hood, 1ST BAPTIST, REV. W. H. BROOKS, Congregational, Rev. W. H. Weaver and 2nd Presbyterian, Rev. W. H. Dickerson. This idea of opening the pulpits of white churches to representatives of our rising colored ministry is an excellent opportunity, which no one can better improve than Rev. W. H. Brooks and it is an example which, judiciously followed, might eventually reach the heart of the genius of the *N. Y. Times* who misjudges Negro Religion.

The Rev. Dr. H. S. Morehouse Secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society at the National Educational Assembly, at Ocean Grove last Friday said "the Negro must be tanght that he must fear nothing because he is a black man and that he must expect no favors because he is a black man." Exactly so. We trust Dr. Morehouse will not be surprised to find the Negro fearing not to criticise him and his society for retaining in place such a man as Dr. King at the head of Wayland Seminary.

WE will say now, what we can the better express after a fairer opportunity of judging, that the *Plaindealer* of Detroit, Mich. is one of the very best representatives of the Negro in journalism. Its correspondence, its local columns, its different departments, its editorial outlook are such as would do credit to any representative journal, and are certain to make a place for it, not only in the great Northwest but in all sections of our country.

WE are glad to learn that the *Knights of Wise Men* is published regularly, even though its visits to us have not been regularly made. All exchanges should be addressed "THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE," for there is another *Advocate* published in this city.

Our Teachers Abroad.

We are permitted to give the following summary from a private letter received here from Newbern, N. C. relative to the treatment accorded our teachers there. After referring to how the teachers were taken by surprise by the cordiality of the reception given them and the civilities extended them by prominent white citizens, the writer continues:

Rev. Burkhead was so delighted that he visited the Institute three sessions in succession, and brought with him Prof. Neale of the white Normal School. Rev. B. expressed his pleasure by placing at the disposal of the teachers his library for any references they might desire to make. Rev. L. C. Vass, the chairman of the Board which employs the teachers, is in every now and then, with some new friend. The people are so anxious to show their appreciation that they chartered a steamer to take the teachers down to the seashore on the 14th instant, the day on which the teachers are to sail for home. So anxious were they that they could accept of this testimonial that the Captain of the Steamer on which they are to sail for home agreed to meet the excursion party down the Pamlico Sound, on his way from Newbern. The editor of the leading daily paper, was so much pleased with their instruction that he has sent his paper free of charge to the teachers during their stay.

Rev. W. H. Brooks to Rev H. V. Plummer.

While I would not refrain from discussing the question which Mr. Simmons and I have had under consideration for several weeks, with most any man of honor and ability, for good and sufficient reasons, I decline to engage in an argument with the Rev. H. Vinton Plummer.

WALTER H. BROOKS

We visited a large number of places historically interesting and were pointed out many of Washington's celebrities. Among those whom we visited were the following: Gunnell & Lee, clothing store; Mrs. Josephine Davis, confectionery; Mrs. Waring, notion store, and many others whom we have not space to mention. Misses Amelia Tighlman, Laura Dyson, and Frankie Martin have opened a tasteful and promising millinery establishment. All three of these young ladies are school teachers, and since there has been much criticism in Washington, of teachers generally, because they did not invest their salaries in any thing but fashionable follies, the above-mentioned establishment will be a practical test of the critics and prove whether they are as ready to support such business efforts as they have been to lament their absence. We hope these young ladies will succeed —*Editorial correspondent to Industrial Herald.*

On Thirty Days' Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with nervous debility lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

Superstitious Brides.

Some of the superstitions about Irish brides are amusing. It is an ill omen to rise before the sun the marriage morning; to dream of the croaking of a raven, or to see the shadow of his wing flit by in the sunshine; or to hear the knock of an invisible hand, which, however, should be listened for, or to note a winding sheet in the candle. It is still more ominous to meet a red-haired woman on the 1st of May if the wedding is to be the following month, or to tread upon the poisonous beetle, whose death bodes fire or pestilence, or to speak with her lover before meeting him in church; and there are many other eqully mysterious saws that are not very alarming because there are as many favorable omens on the other hand to counteract them.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

MR. EDITOR; Having just returned from Omaha, where our State Convention met, I thought I would write you a few items about it. The convention was held in Council Hall, the City Council giving us the use of it free of charge, Aug. 1st, and was called to order by Hon. E. R. Overall, formerly Post Master of the city, and one of the delegates. The object of the meeting being stated a temporary organization was effected with Dr. W. H. C. Stephenson as chairman. After the appointment and hearing the credential committee, it was found that there were nine counties represented giving us 36 delegates. Having enough for a quorum we proceeded to business.

Opposition and wire pulling were so strong and tenacious that it took the greater part of the afternoon of the first day and a part of the forenoon of the second day to elect three delegates to the National Convention. The three delegates named by the committee were finally elected, who are Messrs W. G. Robinson, of Neb. City, Major Moore, of Lincoln and W. R. Gamble of Omaha, and who, I think will well represent Nebraska in the coming National Convention.

The opposition all arose in Omaha between a political clique of about four, and against all of the rest, it seems, and it required the delegation outside of that city to settle it. Whether there will be any more dissatisfaction there or not, is not certain.

The session of the convention were well attended by the ladies who watched the proceedings very closely and seemed to take great interest in what was going on, many of them also were from abroad, especially from Nebraska City, many being my former acquaintances. The ladies also gave a grand picnic in one of the parks in the western part of the city Aug. 1st, and a festival in the evening at the Hall. As your correspondent was considerably embarrassed and somewhat tired after the heated discussions during the day, he did not ascertain anything in regard to the success of the ladies' entestainment. He hopes, however, that they succeeded beyond all expectation. As to the social part of the evening entertainment, the ladies had to perform the greater part until late in the evening; for, early in the evening squads of men could be seen standing or sitting around discussing the possibilities of the candidates to succeed, and other matters.

A *state organization* was also effected at this convention, and a state central committee appointed consisting of one member from each county with Major Moore of Lincoln, Chairman and J. C. Elder of Lincoln, Secretary. We are now better prepared to look after the wants of our people, and assist immigrants, and secure lands for them. Steps are also taken to start a newspaper in the city of Omaha. In my next I shall describe Omaha, and how our people are getting along there.

Respectfully.

I. B. BURTON,

Crete, Aug. 6, 1883.

Mme. J. A. Smallwood's Grand Entertainment.

An entertainment in every way deserving of the large audience in attendance was given last night in Putnam's Music Hall. Mme. Smallwood is a lady of superior vocal ability, and that this fact is appreciated by all who hear her is attested by the eagerness with which her admirers seek atmittance at her concerts. The "Flower Girl" was exquisitely rendered by Mme. Smallwood, and her part in the duett "Only Thee" was superb, and received well-merited applause. A detailed criticism of the performance of the various numbers on the programme is hardly needed; suffice it to say that the concert was indeed a treat. Mme. Smallwood was ably assisted by Miss Blanche D. Washington, Miss E. Smith, Miss Louise A. Smith, Mr. J. Wheeler, Mr A. S. Hall. Miss E. Smith is a thorough pianist, her execution showing a high degree of culture. Success is due and no doubt will attend painstaking artists such as the company Mme. Smallwood has gathered about her, in their undertakings to please the public.—*Saratoga Journal.*

His Own Choice.

By teaching a child to rely in a great measure upon his own judgment, you do him an inestimable service. We ought to encourage in all children, from the first dawn of reason, a reasonable free will, which should be exercised, whenever possible, in all unimportant things, gradually becoming more and more important as reason and common sense increase. Under due supervision I would allow a child to choose its own clothes, pursuits, companions, subject to advice, suggestion, or a veto if necessary, but still made to understand that to guide and control itself, to act and decide for itself, is not a crime to be punished, but a duty of life to be fulfilled every year more perfectly and more wisely. And, above all, I would teach children never to lean where they can stand upright, never to ask another person to decide for them what they can decide for themselves. At all ages, and in all crises, if we must act, let us act without troubling other people; if we must suffer —alas! it is hard to teach a child this, and yet we ought—let us, as much as possible, learn to suffer alone without inflicting needless pain to other people. This is sharp discipline, but by its exercise we shall develop our children into reasoning, thinking beings.

Unlucky People.

A genuinely unlucky man will entail as much misery upon those who are dependent or associated with him as a genuinely wicked one. They can never be relied upon. Their speculations turn out ill when those of more stupid men succeed. Their inventions are just a little anticipated by those they never heard of. Their books or plays do not become popular. Their crops are sure to be injured by the floods or tornados; their vessels to be wrecked or burned; their houses consumed within the twenty-four hours after the insurance policy had expired, or the day before they had resolved to take one out. Judges are sure to rule adversely to their interest; juries always bring in verdicts against them. Their letters are certain to go astray; their baggage or express packages to be lost or stolen. It is they who are always looking for their missing knives, and are constantly wondering where their hats or umbrellas have gone to. The money they put into their pocket books, or the pocket books they put in their pockets, mysteriously disappear. Even when they desire to be prudent, and with considerable sacrifice and pains, buy their potatoes, their coal and other stores in advance at reduced rates, the price of the succeeding winter invariably falls below what they have paid. They are to be dreaded as Jonah was dreaded. The boughs of trees they climb always break; the boats they row or sail always capsize. The train they take is by no means expected at its terminus on time, and, even if late, should cause gratitude that it got there at all. If they are not the victims, they are the authors, of all sorts of involuntary mischief. Altogether, shrewd old Rothschild was wise when he consulted his sons to "avoid unlucky men."

Flies and Bugs

Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats mice, gopher chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats. 15c.

Sweet Home.

When two young people love each other and marry, they restore the picture of the apostolic church. They are of one heart and of one soul. Neither do they say that anything they possess in their own, but they have all things in common. Their mutual trust in each other, their entire confidence in each other, draws out all that is best in both. Love is the angel who rolls away the stone from the grave in which we bury our better nature, and it comes forth. Love makes all things new; makes a new heaven and a new earth; makes all cares light, all pain easy. It is the one enchantment of human life which realizes Fortunio's purse and Aladdin's palace, and turns the "Arabian Nights" into mere prose by comparison. Before real society can come, true homes must come. As in a sheltered nook in the midst of the great sea of ice which rolls down from the summit of Mont Blanc is found a little green spot full of tender flowers, so in the shelter of home, in the warm atmosphere of household love, spring up the pure affections of parent and child; father, mother, son, daughter; of brothers and sisters. Whatever makes this insecure, and divorce frequent, makes of marriage not a union for life, but an experiment which may be tried as often as we choose, and abandoned when we like. And this cuts up by the roots all the dear affections of home; leaves children orphaned, destroys fatherly and motherly love, and is a virtual dissolution of society. I know the great difficulties of this question, and how much wisdom is required to solve them. But whatever weakens the permanence of marriage tends to dissolve society; for permanent homes are to the social state what the little cells are to the body. They are the commencement of organic life, the centres from which all organization proceeds.—*James Freeman Clarke.*

Sunlit Rooms.

No article of furniture should be put in a room that will not stand sunlight, for every room in a dwelling should have the windows so arranged that some time during the day a flood of sunlight will force its way into the apartments. The importance of admitting the light of the sun freely to all parts of our dwellings can never be too highly estimated. Indeed, perfect health is nearly as much dependent on pure sunlight as on pure air. Sunlight should never be excluded except when so bright as to be uncomfortable to the eyes. And walks should be in the bright sunlight, so that the eyes are protected by a veil or parasol when inconveniently intense. A sun bath is of more importance in preserving a healthful condition of the body than is generally understood. A sun bath costs nothing, and that is a misfortune, for people are deluded with the idea that those things only can be good or useful which cost money. But remember that pure water, fresh air and sunlit rooms, kept free from dampness, will secure you from many heavy bills of the doctors, and give you health and vigor which no money can produce. It is a well established fact that the people who live much in the sun are usually stronger and more healthy than those whose occupations deprive them of sunlight. And certainly there is nothing strange in the result, since the same law applies with equal force to every animate thing in nature. It is quite easy to arrange an isolated dwelling so that every room may be flooded with sunlight some time in the day, and it is possible that many town houses could be so built as to admit more light than they now receive.

Well's "Rough on Corns."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns," 15c. Quick, complete, permanent cure, Corns, warts, bunions.

Making Girls Straight.

The Hindoo girls are graceful and exquisitely formed. From their earliest childhood they are accustomed to carry burdens on their heads. The water for family use is always brought by the girls in earthen jars carefully poised in this way. The exercise is said to strengthen the muscles of the back, while the chest is thrown forward. No crooked backs are seen in Hindoostan. Dr. H. Spray says this exercise of carrying small vessels of water on the head might be advantageously introduced into boarding-schools and private families, and that it might entirely supersede the present machinery of dumb bells, blackboard, skipping ropes, etc. The young ladies ought to be taught to carry the jar as the Hindoo women do, without ever touching it with their hands. The same practice of carrying water leads precisely to the same results in the south of Italy as India. A Neapolitan female peasant will carry on her head a vessel, full of water to the very brim, over a rough road, and not spill a drop of it; and the acquisition of this art or knack gives her the same erect and elastic gait.

After-Dinner Speaking.

George Augustus Sala, reputed to be the best after-dinner speaker in England, in a speech at the thirty-sixth annual festival in aid of the Royal General Theatrical Fund, said:

I have somewhere read that an illustrious statesman, who was likewise a most fluent rhetorician, once remarked that he considered an after-dinner speech to be one of the most arduous and difficult flights of oratory imaginable, inasmuch as it was, as a general rule, about nothing at all. [Laughter.] Bowing, with due deference to his dictum; I may at the same time be permitted to express my own humble opinion that the art of speech-making, under all and any circumstances, is a most painful and difficult one—to all those, at least who have not been born orators, as Brutus, and as the majority of Irishmen are. [Laughter.] Speaking for myself, I can, in all seriousness and sincerity, say that, whether the speech which I have had to deliver has been perpetrated after dinner or before dinner, or, as has frequently happened in the earlier stages of one's career, without any prospect within measurable distance of dinner at all [laughter,] I have never begun my exordium without experiencing a sepsation of nervous terror; I have never pursued any argument without undergoing mental and bodily anguish; I have never concluded my peroration—ah! blissful word, it should be as soothing to the speaker and his hearers as "that blessed word Mesopotamia" [laughter]—I have never brought my observations to a close without a feeling of positive exultation. There are a good many ways of preparing yourself for the utterance of a speech in public. You may learn it by heart, and repeat it over and over again in the solitude of your own study, the servants in the lower regions thinking that you are quarreling with your wife, or that you have gone mad [laughter]; or you may recite it in the middle of Hampstead Heath, to the admiration of the distant donkey-boys and the somewhat suspicious perplexity of the park-keepers, who are not quite certain as to whether they ought to take you into custody for preaching in the open air [laughter]; or you may run down by an early train to Brighton, and "spout" your speech to the sad sea waves until it is time to run back to town to assume the sable livery of so called evening dress, and to surrender yourself to the adamantine chains and penal fires of a public dinner. [Great laughter.] You are letter perfect in your speech about the time when the soup is being served. You are not quite so certain about being letter perfect at the period when the iced pudding makes its appearance; and when, ultimately, the fatal voice of the toastmaster bids you rise, and, trembling and perspiring, you begin your speech, you find that you have forgotten all about it. [Laughter.] Or "another way," as Mrs. Glasse would say. You may write out your speech on a number of little squares of paper, holding them neatly arranged in the hollow of your hand, and glancing at the slips in a crafty manner as you speak, and slyly turning them over. This is not by any means a bad system to adopt, unless indeed, as it will happen with melancholy frequency, you find slip five followed by slip fifteen, and that by slip nine—when the result is collapse. [Great laughter.] Finally, there is the rough-and-ready way—the Homeric way—of plunging at once *in mediar res*, thrusting your hands in your pockets, fixing your eyes on and leveling your voice at an imaginary old lady with a crimson turban and a bird of paradise feather in it at the opposite extremity of the hall, and simply saying what comes into your head.

Decline of man.

Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility, cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." $1.

A Remarkable Plant.

Anise grows wild in Egypt, in Syria, Palestine and all parts of the Levant, but the Romans considered the Egyptian and Cretan anise to be the best, especially for medicinal purposes. The product of Southern Europe is now looked upon with favor. Among the ancients anise seems to have been a common pot-herb in every garden. Although it is less used in medicine by the moderns than by the ancients, it still retains its former reputation as an excellent stomachic, particularly for delicate women and young children. The Romans chewed it in order to keep up an agreeable moisture in the mouth, and to sweeten the breath, while some Orientals still do the same. Some of the Persian poets have sung the agreeable qualities of the anise, and a modern sweet ballad of Rome compares the slender grace of a young girl to the anise.

Anise is an annual plant growing to the height of one foot, carries a white flower, and blooms from June till August. The seeds are imported and used in large quantities on account of their aromatic and carminative properties. The distilled plant, when used in blossom, yields a sweeter and more grateful tincture than can be obtained from the seeds. Anise is extensively employed by the confectioner for the purpose of flavoring comfits and cordials. The anise seed cordial of the shops is a compound of alcohol, anise seed and angelica. The oil is obtained by distillation from the seeds, and the dough habitually mixed with a great many cattle medicines, and regarded by the farmers of former generations as one of the most potent drugs, it performs scarcely any other office than the communicating of an agreeable fragrance. The Chinese cultivate it for the seasoning of dishes; and the Japanese employ bundles and garlands of it in the ceremonies of their heathenish superstition. Its appearance, when out of flower, as well as when in bloom, is decidedly ornamental.

THE AVERAGE MINISTER.—There is no class of men for whom I have so much respect as for the average minister of the gospel. They are not sustained in their labor by popular applause or newspaper puffs, but by the love of Christ and the souls of men. They are patient, persevering, self-denying. They endure as seeing Him who is invisible. They lay foundations for others to build upon. They do not estimate themselves at so many thousand dollars a year, but are willing to work, even though poorly paid and not over highly estimated by men, knowing that their reward is in heaven. It is these average ministers who extend the church over this broad continent, and establish missionary stations around the world. Let us honor them as God does. Let us not provoke him to anger by treating them with indifference or contempt. If we ourselves are but average ministers in the estimation of the world, let us rejoice that God has counted us worthy; for to be his embassador in some frontier settlement is nobler than to wear the crown of an emperor.—*Dr Babb.*

The weight of a cubic foot of gold is 1,204.8 pounds avoirdupois

The People's Advocate.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1883.

AGENTS.

Levi Cromwell Gen'l Ag't for Phila.
Washington..... { G. B, Anderson.
" ..... { G. W. Renfro.
New Bedford, Mass..... Wm. H. Carney.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

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Advertisements see rates.

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Washington, D. C.
A. H Brooks, 1905 K street northwest, Washington, D. C.
D. L. Brooks, 1116 F street, northwest.
m S. Thornton, next door to Post Office.

☞Local communications and &c., should reach this office not later than Thursday morning; advertisements not later than Wednesday noon.

☞When ever any of our Subscribers do not receive the paper promptly please promptly notify us in all cases, by postal card.

LOCAL.

—Bishop Turner is in town.

Miss Gussie Black is at home once more.

—H. C. Bruce has returned from Atchison, Kansas.

—Misses Anna Ross and Robinson are at Hampton.

—Dick Venning is on his leave in Philamaklink.

—Miss Lucy Taylor is spending a few weeks at Hanover, Pa.

—Dr. A. T. Augusta and R. P. Henderson are at Atlantic City.

—Lieut. Perry is spending a few days in the mountains of West Virginia.

—O. Hunter, jr, and Mr. Outlaw have gone as far as Newport, Rhode Island.

—If you want to hear good singing go to John Wesley to-morrow afternoon.

—Mrs. Harriet Wade is spending a few weeks with her friends at Rockville, Md.

Mr. and Mrs. Langston W. Allan left for Geneva, New York to spend a month.

—For Rent.—One Room furnished, with gas on first floor. Apply to 1520 Madison street n. w.

Aug. 18, 4 t·

—J. S. Coolidge attended the Loguen —Matthews wedding, after which he goes to Saratoga.

—D. H. Moffett and A. A. Hendricks have gone Northward on a tour extending as far as New York.

—Misses Addie Howard, Alice Strange and Lucinda Cook are at Detroit and are receiving much social attention.

—Mrs Elizabeth Gray of Richmond, Va., visited our city this week, and was the guest of her son W. P. Gray.

—The tour of Miss Henrietta V. Davis was highly successful in an artistic point of view. The commendation received by her was such as to warrant her a flattering career.

—Miss Lucy Moten and Frankie Martin and Messers Abrams and Williams of this city attended the wedding festivities of Miss Lou Matthews at Albany, N. Y last Wednesday.

At Bethel Church the collection last Sunday was $331.50, and the entire local receipts for the month was $524.50. Good! Rev. Handy is inspiring confidence and getting the people to work.

—Pliny Locke is the first to get an appointment in the Philadelphia Post Office under the Civil Service Rules. Good for the "I. for C. Y." and also for the "I. U. L. D." class of 74!

—Frank Hyman will shortly with gripsack in hand, be found going westward at the rate of thirty five miles an hour. He will call a halt when he strikes Chicago, where he will stop either at the Breevort, Palmer House or Grand Pacific.

—The landlord promised if she did not pay by the next time he called, he would set her out doors. She paid him not, but invested $2 and went to Richmond with Brooks' excursion, and when she returned, she found all her furniture out in the alley and the door locked.

Georgetown Greetings.

There are lively times at most of the wharves operating in favor of the laborers.

Mrs. Billy Renning starts for Stanton, Va., on Saturday, will remain until October.

☞Copies may be purchased in Georgetown from J. L. Thomas, 28th st. near P street n. w.

On Tuesday evening there were from 7,000 to 8,000 persons gathered on the shores of the Potomac to witness the races of the August Regatta.

R. D. Ruffin and Henry C. Boldin will have their three houses on 4th st., handsomely finished and ready for occupancy by the first of Sept. All have been rented.

Georgetown looked deserted on Sunday on account of the absence of many of the fair belles and beaux who have gone to the different watering places and summer resorts.

Rev. Sandy Alexander of the 1st Baptist Church carried a large crowd to Carlin springs to a bush meeting on Sunday last 14 car loads). Rev. Mr. Brown of Ebenezer Church preached an able sermon and collected $60 to be applied to the repair of the church.

THE NEGRO AND EDUCATION.

OCEAN GROVE. Aug. 10.—"The Negro in America" was the subject for discussion this morning at the National Education Assembly. The Rev. Dr. R. S. Rust, of Ohio, Secretary of the Freedman's Aid Society, presided. A score of colored men occupied seats on the platform, all of them more or less prominent as teachers or preachers in the South. First in order was the reading of a paper left over from last night's programme, "Stumbling Blocks or Stepping Stones," by Robert R. Doherty, of the *Christian Advocate*. The Rev. Dr. W. H. Ward, of the *Independent*, opened the regular programme of the morning by a consideration of the arguments against the education of the colored race and a refutation of them. Three colored men spoke, and the first, the Rev. J. C. Price, of Salisbury, N. C., a graduate of Lincoln College, created much enthusiasm by his arguments. The Rev. Dr. B. T. Tanner, Editor of the *Christian Recorder*, Philadelphia, read a paper on "The Color Line, What is it and what does it threaten?" After a paper by the Rev. J. W. Hamilton, of Boston, the exercises were closed by an address from Bishop Campbell, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

Brainard's Musical World.

Any one who has a taste for the beautiful will be more than delighted with the choice illustrations which appear in the August number of BRAINARD'S ILLUSTRATED MUSICAL WORLD. Portraits of the lamented young singer, Litta and Mathew Arbuckle, the great cornetist will be prized and kept by all who admired these artists A superb and correct likeness of Madame Julia Rive-King also graces the pages. The usual miscellany and interesting articles on musical topics, correspondence, news reports of teachers' association, etc., will be enjoyed by all, while the music is excellent indeed. We notice that charming new song, "The Spider and the Fly," and a choice English ballad. A fine piece for piano and violin, and two good piano solos make up the instrumental portion. Get this August number by all means. Price, 15 cents single copy; $1,50 per year. S. Brainard's Sons, 341 to 343 Euclid ave., Cleveland, O.

The September *Atlantic* continues the serial stories "A Roman Singer," by Mr. Crawford, and "Newport," by Mr. Loth rop. Dr. Holmes furnishes a characteristic poem on "King's Chapel," one of the oldest of Boston churches, which dates back to and beyond the Revolution; Geo. Walton Green has a timely article on "Our Nominating Machines," which is instructive reading for those who are willing to know just how political matter are frequently managed. H. H. writes her impressions of Edinburg in an article entitled "Glints in Auld Reekie Henry James continues his series of articles on French country scenery and experience. Edith M. Thomas, under the title of "Aloug an Inland Beach," writes concerning Lake Erie. Other noteworthy articles are "Annexed by the Tsar," by William O. Stoddard; "Poets and Birds," a criticism on some articles by Mr. Phil Robinson in regard to Birds and Poets, by Harriet C. W. Stanton; "Merimee in his Letters," by Maria Louise Henry; "Character in Feathers," by Bradford Torrey; and poems by Dr. T. W. Parsons and A. F., the initials of Mrs. James T. Fields. Several important new books are reviewed, and the number concludes with an unusally diversified Contributors' Club, and the customary running account of books of the month. Houghton, Mifflin and Co., Boston.

PERSONAL.

Dr. A. T. Augusta left last week to join his wife at Havelow's, Atlantic City. He purposes to remain a couple of weeks

Register B. K. Bruce is to speak in Ohio during the present gubernatorial canvass.

Trustee J. T. Smith is at Hampton, Va. where his family has been for several weeks.

Miss Lucy Moten has returned home ward from South Carolina, where she has been engaged in conducting a Normal Institute.

The *Southwestern Christian Advocate*, published at New Orleans, announces the death of J. Henri Burch, which occurred in that city on the 29th ult. from a cancer in the throat. Mr. Burch was a prominent and very active republican and represented the Parish of East Baton Rouge in the Louisiana Senate for some years. At the time of his death he was the custodian of records in the New Orleans customhouse. —*Mobile Gazette.*

NOTICE.

An adjourned Civil Rights meeting will be held at the Va. ave., Baptist Church next Wednesday night. Let everybody who can conveniently do so, attend.

One hundred and twenty years ago John Adams, school teacher—afterwards president—sat in his chamber at Worcester and wrote: "I have no books, no time, no friends. I must therefore be contented to live and die an obscure, ignorant fellow." Why be discouraged!

WORK AND WAIT.

A husbandman, who many years
Had plowed his fields and sown in tears,
Grew weary with his doubts and fears.

"I toil in vain! These rocks and sands
Will yield no harvest to my hands;
The best seeds rot in barren lands.

My drooping vine is withering;
No promised grapes its blossoms bring;
No birds among its branches sing.

My flock is dying on the plain;
The heavens are brass—they yield no rain
The earth is iron. I toil in vain!"

While yet he spake a breath had stirred
His drooping vine, like wing of bird
And from its leaves a voice he heard:

"The germs and fruits of life must be
Forever hid in mystery:
Yet none can toil in vain for me.

A mightier hand, more skilled than thine,
Must hang the cluster on the vine,
And make the fields with harvest shine.

Man can but work; God can create;
But they who work, and watch, and wait,
Have their reward, though it come late.

Look up to heaven! behold and hear
The clouds and thunderings in thy ear—
And answer to thy doubts and fear."

He looked, and lo! a cloud-draped car,
With trailing smoke and flames afar,
Was rushing to a distant star.

And every thirsty flock and plain
Was raising up to meet the rain
That came to clothe the fields with grain.

And on the cloud he saw again
The covenant of God with men,
Re-written with his rainbow pen.

"Seed time and harvest shall not fail,
And though all enemies assail,
My truth and promise shall prevail."

The Girl Everybody Likes.

She is not beautiful—oh, no! nobody thinks of call her that. Not one of a dozen can tell whether her eyes are black or blue. If you should ask them to describe her, they would only say: "She is just right," and there it would end.

She is a merry-hearted, fun-loving, bewitching maiden, without a spark of envy or malice in her whole composition. She enjoys herself and wants everbody else to do the same. She has always a kind word and a pleasant smile for the oldest man or woman; in fact, I can think of nothing she resembles more than a sunbeam, which brightens everything it comes in contact with.

All pay her marked attention, from rich Mr. Watts, who lives in a mansion on the hill, to negro Sam, the sweep. All look after her with an admiring eye, and say to themselves, "She is just the right sort of a girl."

The young men of the town vie with one another as to who shall show her the most attention, but she never encourages them beyond being simply kind and jolly; so no one can call her a flirt; no, indeed, the young men would deny such an assertion as quickly as she.

Girls—wonderful to relate—like her too, for she never delights in hurting their feelings or saying spiteful things behind their backs. She is always willing to join in their little plans and assist them in any way. They go to her with their love affairs, and she manages adroitly to see Willie or Peter and drop a good word for Ida or Jennie, until their little difficulties are all patched up, and everything goes on smoothly again—thanks to her.

Old ladies say she is "delightful." The sly witch—she knows how to manage them. She listens patiently to complaints of the rheumatism or neuralgia, and then sympathizes with them so heartily that they are half cured.

But she cannot be always with us. A young man comes from a neighboring town by-and-bye and marries her. The villagers crowd around to tell him what a prize he has won, but he seems to know it pretty well without any telling, to judge from his face. So she leaves us, and it is not long before we hear from that place. She is there the woman everybody likes.

Gems of Thought.

Motives are better than actions.

Whatever you do, do cheerfully.

The unjust mind is ever in labor.

We cannot live to ourselves alone.

A trusting nature is a loving nature.

A boaster is always to be suspected.

Too much reserve makes us miserable.

He that doeth no injury fears no injury.

Pleasant thoughts make pleasant lives

A love of money is a great enemy to honesty.

Avarice is generally the vice of abject slaves.

A man's ruling passion is the key to his character.

Love, like charity, covers a multitude of faults.

A prayerless life is like a watch without any mainspring.

Warmth of feeling is one thing—permanence another.

A heart overflowing with feeling draws love like a magnet.

The deepest feeling often lies in silence; the lightest in words.

Well-directed toil will insure success in every walk of life, high or low.

Hardship and toil are necessary for development of power and strength of character.

How grand, how glorious the thought that there is a place where all is free from the taint of sin and evil!

It is often owing to a consciousness of a designing temper in ourselves that we are led to suspect others.

Few honors, fortunes or purposes are gained without venturing or running a risk of failure and danger.

There is no greater weakness than that of letting our happiness depend too much upon the opinion of others.

Our success or failure in life depends on nothing so much as the confidence we place in our ability to accomplish.

Tempters and temptations lie in every path, and vigilance is needed every moment to go forward without wounding or being wounded.

There's many that have emerged from the depths of poverty and obscurity, because they possessed that one key to success—self-reliance.

"My mother's going to get a new piano," said a little girl to another one. "Oh, that is nothing—my mother's going to get a divorce," was the reply.

Perseverence is the best school for every manly virtue, and Hope should always accompany it.

The Use of Wealth.

There are thousands of rich men who are not skinflints, who have the reputation of being so, because they have never been known to have done any special good with their money. A man who is worth $50,000 can do more to make himself loved and respected by all with whom he comes in contact, by the judicious expenditure of a thousand dollars in charity, than by giving the whole fifty thousand dollars after he is dead. It seems as though it would be mighty small consolation to a millionaire to leave money to some charitable purpose, after death, and be so confounded dead that he couldn't see the smiles of happiness that his generosity had created.

Suppose a millionaire who has never had a kind word said of him except by fawning hypocrites, who hope to get some of his money, should lay out a beautiful park worth a million dollars, and throw it open free to all, with walks, drives, lakes, shade and everything. Don't you suppose, if he took a drive through it himself and saw thousands of people having a good time and all looking their love and respect for him, that his heart would be warmed up and that his day would be lengthened. Wouldn't every look of thanks be worth a thousand dollars to the man who had so much money that it made him round-shouldered? Wouldn't be have more pleasure than he would in cutting off cutting off coupons with a lawn mower?—*Peck's Sun.*

ATTENTION EVERYBODY!

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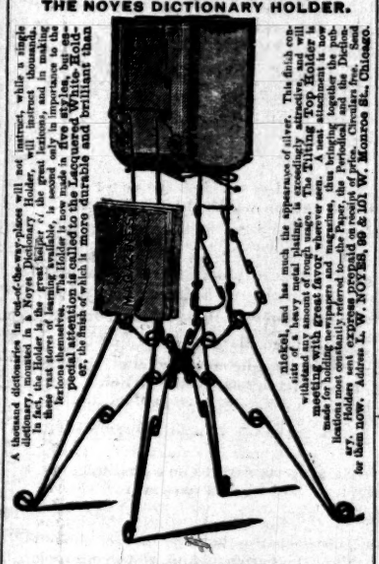

A thousand dictionaries in out-of-the-way places will not instruct, while a single dictionary, mounted in a Noyes Dictionary Holder, will instruct thousands. It is of a heavy metal plating, is exceedingly attractive, and will last a lifetime. The great features, and in making these vast stores of information available, are explained in the various literatures themselves. The Holder is now made in five styles, to suit the special attention is called to the Lacquered White Holder, the finish of which is more durable and brilliant than nickel, and has much the appearance of silver. This finish consists of a heavy metal plating, is exceedingly attractive, and will last a lifetime. The great features, and in making these vast stores of information available, are explained in the various literatures themselves. The Holder is now made in five styles, to suit the special attention is called to the Lacquered White Holder, the finish of which is more durable and brilliant than without any mainspring. Warmth of feeling is one thing—permanence another. A heart overflowing with feeling draws love like a magnet. The deepest feeling often lies in silence; the lightest in words. Well-directed toil will insure success in every walk of life, high or low. Hardship and toil are necessary for development of power and strength of character. How grand, how glorious the thought that there is a place where all is free from the taint of sin and evil! It is often owing to a consciousness of a designing temper in ourselves that we are led to suspect others. Few honors, fortunes or purposes are gained without venturing or running a risk of failure and danger. There is no greater weakness than that of letting our happiness depend too much upon the opinion of others. Our success or failure in life depends on nothing so much as the confidence we place in our ability to accomplish. Tempters and temptations lie in every path, and vigilance is needed every moment to go forward without wounding or being wounded. There's many that have emerged from the depths of poverty and obscurity, because they possessed that one key to success—self-reliance. "My mother's going to get a new piano," said a little girl to another one. "Oh, that is nothing—my mother's going to get a divorce," was the reply. Perseverence is the best school for every manly virtue, and Hope should always accompany it.

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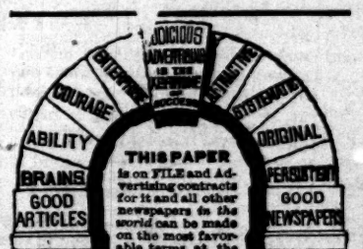

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Miscellaneous Recipes.

Broiled Steak.—Never put salt on steak until after it is cooked. After trimming on each side equally, dress to taste with sweet fresh butter, pepper and salt, and add, if preferred, a teaspoonful of lemon juice.

Shredded Codfish.—Mix it for fishballs or cakes and it is excellent; use it with egg sauce and milk and it will make a dainty dish or combine it with beaten egg, adding a spoonful of flour and frizzle in a little butter and it will make a savory and nourishing kind of omelette.

Sliced Smoked Beef.—Mince it fine and sprinkle it into a salad, or mix it also with potatoes and egg for a cake, or use it with a spoonful of flour and eggs for an omelette, or heat it by steam through and eat it with a can of warmed up peas or a dish of stewed onions and potatoes.

Lemon Pudding.—One lemon grated, rind and pulp, one cup of sugar, one cup of water or sweet milk, four eggs, three tablespoonfuls of melted butter, two tablespoons of flour. Line a deep dish with pastry crust, pour the custard in, bake thirty minutes. Beat the whites of three or four eggs to a stiff froth, sweeten, spread over the top of the pudding, and let it brown slightly.

To Cook Rice.—To cook rice so that the grains will be whole and tender, wash it in cold water until the water looks clear, then cook it rapidly in boiling water for fifteen minutes, after which drain and put in the covered saucepan on the back of the stove to steam until the grains crack open and are tender, which will be about fifteen minutes longer.

Breakfast Herring.—Place the herring over a steamer and heat them well through, touch them up with a little butter and have a dish of well steamed potatoes ready, and it will make a meal. Chop the herring very fine, mix with mashed potatoes and a beaten egg, and fry in a little butter, and it will make a nice potato cake.

Potato Croquettes.—Take six boiled potatoes, pass them through a sieve; add to them three tablespoonfuls of ham grated or minced finely, a little grated nutmeg, pepper and salt to taste, and some chopped parsley; work into this mixture the yolks of three or four eggs, then fashion it into the shape of balls, roll them in breadcrumbs, and fry in hot lard, and serve with fried parsley

Lyonnaise Potatoes.—Boil the potatoes with their jackets on and allow them to cool in order to have them solid. Peel and cut into slices about a quarter of an inch thick, slice an ordinary sized onion for half a dozen potatoes. Stir them a little. Season with salt and pepper. Fry the potatoes until they are a golden brown, and then chop up a tablespoonful of parsley and sprinkle it over them just before taking them out.

Potato Salad.—Take some cold boiled potatoes and slice very thin; add to them three hard boiled eggs, also sliced thin; chop one small, fresh onion. In a glass bowl or salad-dish put a layer of potatoes, then a layer of eggs, and sprinkle over them a little chopped onion, salt and pepper. For dressing, take the yolk of a raw egg and stir into it half a teaspoonful of made mustard. Beat into it drop by drop, three tablespoonfuls of sweet cream; and one tablespoonful of strong vinegar and the white of the egg beaten to a stiff froth. If needed for supper make at noontime. Flakes of cold boiled salmon, cod or halibut, substituted for the eggs, or added with them will improve the salad.

The New Marvel

The success already attained by electricity in the arts and industries is provoking what Tyndall calls a "scientific use of the imagination." Some of its dreams are as romantic, perhaps as wild, as the ingenious fancies which painted the charming pictures in the "Arabian Nights." One enthusiastic professor says that telegraphs, telephones, phonographs, microphones and electric pens are the mere beginnings of the science, and in a brief time will be looked upon with the same curiosity and interest as is now entertained for Stephenson's first locomotive. All houses are yet to be lighted and heated, railway trains transported, and machinery driven by the power of electricity. It will be used even in the home industries, to run the sewing machine and rock the cradle. It will be stored up and transported, like wheat and canned peaches. Niagara Falls will produce enough to supply the United States. Smoke and soot will be done away. "The citizen who tumbles into his electrically warmed bed, with the snow a foot deep, will wake up in the morning to toast his feet at the electric stove and see the snow melted and the streets dried by electricity." Perhaps when the process of producing pictures at a distance is perfected, an aged couple, at home in New England, may see on their parlor walls a picture of their grandchildren at that moment playing croquet on the shore of Puget Sound, and learning by telephone how the game stands.

All these miracles and marvels seem too distant, too enormous to realize. But such developments move quickly. The steam engine is but little more than half a century old; the telegraph but little more than half that age; the discoverer of photography died recently, and no one noticed it; yet photography has not reached its quarter-century birthday. Although the steam locomotive seems indispensable, and it has has been officially decided that the electric light, being almost twice as costly as gas, cannot yet supersede it, still the obstacles, both to the electric engine and the light, are probably incidental, not essential, and will be quickly got out of the way.

Indeed, we may expect to see a new kind of danger and death arising from the pervasiveness of this new element; dreadful deaths from contact with wires and rails; terrible explosions from huge reservoirs of electricity; agents of destruction in war capable of annihilating fleets and leveling cities at a stroke; and of paralyzing armies, if armies shall then be practical, from "batteries" far more potent than those to which that name is now applied.

The right of the citizen to bear arms is not a right conferred upon the citizen to make himself a dangerous character and a menace to his fellow citizens. When the citizen abuses the right granted, the right must be modified so as to remove the danger. The sale of deadly weapons must be restricted. At present gunmakers and pistol sellers sell these weapons to anybody without asking any questions. That indiscriminate sale can be stopped. It must be stopped. Boys, for instance, have no business at all with revolvers. They are, however, allowed to buy them freely. They early get into the habit of carrying such weapons. They very frequently at an early age shoot somebody. Under an electroplating of civilization we are degenerating into savagery. General weapon carrying is a declaration that the county is not governed by law. That is the natural inference, and honest citizens should seek to remove the foul imputation.—*Courier Journal.*

Immense Distance of the Stars.

Astronomers have ascertained the distance from the earth of many of the stars. If we measure these spaces by miles, they amount to millions of millions still multiplied by millions, and hence convey no adequate idea to the mind, therefore some other mode of measurement must be used, and the velocity of light is considered the most convenient. It has been proved that light travels at the rate of 192,000 miles a second, i. e., between the ticks of a watch a ray of light would move eight times around our globe. It comes from the sun to us, a distance of 90,000,000 of miles, in eight minutes; thus the space covered over by a ray of light in that time could not be traveled by our express trains in less than 250 years. With this immense velocity it requires three and one-half years for the light of the nearest star to reach our earth. It requires forty-six years for light to reach us from the North star, and to-night, as we look at that northern luminary, these very rays of light which makes it visible to us, started out on their journey forty-six years ago. The light from stars of the twelfth magnitude require 3,500 years to reach the earth. And if that beautiful constellation, the Pleides, were this moment blotted out of existence, it would continue to be visible for 700 years to come, for such is the time required for light to travel from that group to us. If a star of the twelfth magnitude were now destroyed it would continue to be visible for 3,500 years. Or, if such a star were now created, 3,500 years would elapse before it would be perceptible to the inhabitants of the earth.

And some of the more distant stars are so far away that their light, moving with a velocity of 192,000 miles per second, requires 50,000 years to reach our eyes. These great distances are not imaginary, but astronomers have ascertained the distance, motions and sizes, and even the weights of the celestial orbs with as much certainty as they have foretold eclipses of the sun and moon.

Benefits of Creameries.

A writer in the *Ohio Farmer* thus enumerates some of the marked advantages of the creameries of the present day:

"I will call the attention of the patrons to a few points in the production and handling of milk, as now practiced, also refresh their memories in regard to some facts connected with the old system of making and selling butter. The farmers of the upper end of the county had their produce marketed by dealers who collected it once a week and paid for it whatever they could afford, handling the product of from seventy-five to one hundred and fifty farmers. The quality of the butter made under the old system varied so much that the price of one man's butter was more than double that of his neighbor's, a difference of over one hundred per cent., and few dairies were of the best quality, or what is called "fancy butter." Now, however, all the milk of these one hundred and fifty farmers is worked into one uniform article, which sells for one price. And while none receive less than under the old system most of them receive a great deal more. Here, then, as in a "democracy," the greatest good is to the greatest number.

"Mr. John Jamison, who is perhaps the most extensive dealer in fine print butter in Philadelphia, tells me that his books show an increase of at least twenty-five per cent, over the amounts paid these men for their butter under the old system. I may also state that Mr. Jamison did not handle the lowest grade of butter brought to market in prints. Besides the great gain in money value for their product under the creamery system, the farmer saves considerable in hired help in the house, while the farmer's wife is relieved of the great burden of trying to make a good article of butter under conditions which are eminently fitted to make the very poorest.

Another source of profit is open to the patrons of our creameries, and that is in raising the quality of the product of the creamery. This work is divided; the first part must be performed by the farmer and the second part by the management of the creamery. The farmer must furnish good, rich, as well as clean milk, free from all bad odors, and properly cooled before it is delivered to the creamery."

The Crystal Palace.

The present Crystal Palace at Sydenham, is seven and a half miles from London Bridge, and is easily reached by rail from almost any part of the great capital. It was built in 1854 as a permanent structure, and must not be confounded with the great Crystal Palace in which the world's fair was held in 1851, and which was soon afterward removed. The present palace cost £7,200,000. It is surrounded by beautiful and extensive parks and grounds; has two towers, from the top of which 10,000 square miles of England may be seen; there are also an opera house and theatre, art galleries, a great concert room, a zoological collection, an exhibition department, and a large number of other attractions. The gardens are delightful, and the parks and grounds charming, and the whole palace and its environs are well worth seeing. No description, without illustrations, could do justice to the palace within or without, and even then only a visit can give the traveler or tourist an adequate conception of this wonderful structure.

Evil Use of Morphine.

The time is ripe, says the Syracuse Standard, for a crusade against morphine. As the narcotic is chiefly used by women, it will be proper for men to go forth in singing and praying bands, beseeching women to stop the horrid practice and druggists to cease from selling the preparation to confirmed morphine inebriates. But whatever be the best method of combating the evil, the course of habitual indulgence in morphine and opium is making its brand upon society. Sometimes contracted during illness, sometimes taken up to abate a longing for intoxicating liquors, sometimes adopted to allay nervous suffering, the deadly habit seldom deserts its victim. The sufferers from narcotism through the use of these drugs may be numbered by tens of thousands. Every druggist has them among his customers. Many of them steal into the drug store with a cautious look, as if they feared they might be watched, or their purpose would be read before they disclosed it; and others impart the business in a confidential one, or, often attempt to convey the impression that the narcotic is for another person. Nothing is more marked than the injurious effect which the practice exerts upon the moral faculties. The doses these wretched people learn to bear are sufficient to kill an ordinary person, and the quantity is increased from month to month until the suicidal work is completed. The fatal effect of such familiarity with the forms of opium often appears in a startling way when persons addicted to opium-eating perscribe their beloved medicine for others.

Mrs. Brown's Visit to the Sea-Side.

I've heard say that the time to talk is when you have something to say, and that means me, for I know you will all be delighted to hear about my trip to the sea shore. As I said to 'Zekiel, "I declare," says I, "it would be dreadful selfish for me to go off and have such a good time, and such a curious experience and then not tell the Farm and Home folks all about it."

I had been feeling pretty chirk ever since my visit to the city in the spring, and so when Zekiel proposed to go to the salt water, I was ready and willing, and felt high spirited enough to have a real good time. I tried to have Lyddy go with us, but she said she couldn't for she had company. Cyrus' brother's family was staying with her a spell.

I told Zekiel I must have some woman go along with me, for I hadn't been to the shore for over ten years, and thought like enough they'd have new-fangled fashions, and I didn't want to appear strange. Besides Zekiel aint worth a cent to tell me if my bonnet is on straight and my hair all right.

We finally concluded to ask Tripheny Webb to go with us, for she went to Boston once, and everbody thought she was a great traveler. She is an old maid, but not a bit snappish and cross. She is heftier than I am, but not near so tall, and with real bright red hair. She was awful glad to go with us and came over and helped me pack. I wanted to take Zekiel's big carpet bag because it would hold more, but Tripheny said it wan't stylish enough, so we each took a black bag full, and a big basket full of eatables, for we thought we might get hungry on the way.

It came off dreadfully hot just as we were ready to go, so we took the early morning train for New Haven. We began to get hungry even then, but we dursn't eat there were so many folks around. We changed cars there and went on to the place Zekiel thought would be the best. I was real disappointed when we got out of the cars, for there wasn't a drop of water to be seen. The man at the station said we could hire a team to take us to the shore, but that it wasn't no great of a walk for well folks, so we thought we would try it.

I'd like to forget that walk. It makes me faint to think much about it. It was so hot and sandy and dusty, and we were so dreadful hungry. Sammy and Zekiel had declared they would eat their share just as we came in sight of the water. That revived us so that we held out the rest of the way.

We found some big rocks where it was shady and sat down to eat. I don't know when I have had anything taste as good as that lunch. We cleaned up every bit (Tripheny was powerful hungry) and then we went walking round, while Zekiel went up to the hotel to see about our rooms. We thought we would stay two nights, anyway for as Zekiel said:

"If we don't see the ocean once in ten years," says he, "we'll have a good time and stay as much as two nights, even if it cost as much as ten dollars."

Zekiel ain't a mite stingy.

There wasn't very much to see on the shore, only a few houses and a hotel, and some little white sheds that Tripheny said were bathing houses. But the water—that did look splendid. Great big waves would roll in a heap on the sand and then they would go back again. I was sorry when Zekiel came for us to go to our rooms, but after all we were tired and glad to rest. Then we slicked up a little to go to the supper table, and I think we looked real stylish. Tripheny and I had on our black dresses with coat tail basques and we looked like sisters, only her hair was red and mine black. I was proud of Zekiel and Sammy. They looked so genteel in their new store clothes.

I'm afraid I'll tire you out, so I'll go on and tell you about the next day. Zekiel and Sammy wanted to go in bathing, and Tripheny said I could go too just as well as not. But I declared I wouldn't unless she did; so she said she would. We found we had to use the bathing house, though we hired the bathing suits, and so we took turns. We all looked curious enough in our new rigs, but there wasn't many people round so we didn't care much. I didn't dare to go in more than knee deep, but Tripheny went most to their waist. I enjoyed it first rate all but the fright I had.

Sammy went out where it was deep, and then hollered to me, threw up his hands and then fell back in the water. I screeched to Zekiel and told him Sammy was drowning, and I trembled so that I forgot and sat right down. The next minute I saw Sammy's head bobbing around and Zekiel shouted to me:

"Don't be scared, Malviny, Sammy can swim."

I had forgotten that he had learned in the pond at home. He is full of his pranks and he did that just to scare me. I was so wet I thought I wouldn't stay in any more, so I told Tripheny I would go up to the hotel after I was dressed, and she might follow after a spell. So I hurried and dressed as well as I could, but I couldn't find my glasses at first and I know I didn't get my back hair straight.

I was sitting on the piazza resting when Tripheny came up a panting and says:

"Mr. Brown says for you and me to go in to supper and not wait for them, as they were going to take a sail. I'm dreadfully hungry."

So was I, and we went right in. The big dining room was full of folks and I thought we must look fresh and nice after our bath, for every one turned to look at us and smiled. We had blue fish for supper and we enjoyed it. Everybody seemed jolly and so many people were laughing that we laughed too.

Pretty soon Zekiel and Sammy came in and Sammy whispered, "Ma, you've got on Miss Webb's hair."

"Go away," says I, "It's another of your pranks, I don't believe it."

But I declare, when I got up stairs, we found that in dressing we had exchanged switches and I had her bright red one on my black hair; and she, my black one on her red hair. We didn't care very much. We just laughed, and we didn't blame the people either for it done them good and it didn't hurt us. We came back the next morning safe and sound, and I'm afraid I shan't want to wait ten years before I go again.

Just before Easter, eggs were very costly at Steubenville, Ohio. A boy named Johnnie had heard his father complaining about the "high price of eggs." About that time the class of which he was a member was called upon to give definitions. Said the teacher:

"Tommy, name something very high."

"The big trees of California," said Tommy.

"And you name something, Jimmy."

"The Himalaya mountains," answered Jimmy.

"And you, Willie Jones."

"The clouds in the far-away sky," triumphantly replied Willie.

"And you, Johnnie."

"Eggs," said Johnnie;" and the class laughed for the rest of the recitation.

Long-Lived People.

Betsey Trantham, of Tennessee, died in 1834, aged 154 years. The following particulars of this individual are given in the *National Gazette*, from an account dated Murfreesborough, Tenn., February 22, 1834: She was born in Germany, and emigrated to the British colonies in America at the time when the first settlement was made in North Carolina in the year 1710. At the age of 120 years her eyesight became almost extinct, but during the last twenty years of her life she possessed the power of vision as perfectly as at the age of 20 years. For many years previous to her death she was unable to work, and it is said great attention was required by her friends to prevent the temperature of her body from falling so low as not to sustain animal life. At the time of her death she had entirely lost the sense of taste and hearing. For twenty years before her death she was unable to distinguish the difference between the taste of sugar and vinegar. At the age of 65 she bore her only child, who is now living, and promises to reach an uncommonly advanced age.

Solomon Nabit, of Laurens county, S. C., died in 1820, aged 143 years. Nabit was a native of England, where he lived until he was 10 years of age. He then came to this country, and resided in the State of Maryland till about fifty-five years before his death, when he removed to South Carolina, where he passed the rest of his life. He never lost his teeth or his sight, and, a few days before his death he joined a hunting party, and actually killed a deer.

Henry Francisco, of Whitehall, N. Y., died in 1820, aged 134 years. Francisco is stated to have been born in France, in 1686, but at the age of 5 years left that country in company with his father, who fled from religious persecution, and went first to Holland, and afterward to England. He was present at the coronation of Queen Anne, and was at that time 16 years old. He fought in the wars of that Queen, under the Duke of Marlborough. In the early part of the last century he came to New York, with his father. He was wounded in Braddock's defeat, and carried to Quebec during the Revolutionary War, and suffered much from his wounds.

Wonder Booker, a negrgo, of Prince Edward county, Va., died in 1819, aged 126 years. This individual was a slave belonging to George Booker, of Prince Edward county, Va. He received his name from the circumstance that his mother was in her 58th year at the time of his birth. He was of great strength of body, and his natural powers, which were far superior to those of people of color in general, he retained in a surprising degree. He was a constant laborer in his master's garden till within eight or ten years of his death.

The most extraordinary instance of longevity in modern times, with regard to satisfactory evidence that can be found, is that of Peter Torten, of Zorten, a native Kafrock in Hungary. He died January 5, 1724, at the age of 185. A few days before his death he walked, with the assistance of a staff, some miles to ask charity of the travelers. He had little sight, and his hair and beard were a greenish white color, like moldy bread, and few of his teeth remained. His food consisted of pulse and bread with a little brandy.

John Rovin and his wife, also natives of Hungary, died in 1744—the former in the 172d and the latter in the 164thyear of her age, having been married 147 years.

The most extraordinary instance of longevity in Great Britain was exhibited in the person of Henry Jenkins. He was a native of Yorkshire, lived to the amazing age of 169 years, and died on the 8th of December, 1670. Next to Jenkins we have the famous Thomas Parr, who was a native of Shropshire, aged 159, and died in January, 1768. James Bowels, aged 152, lived in Killingworth, and died on the 15th day of August, 1656. Colonel Thomas Winslow, a native of Ireland, aged 146, died on the 20th of August, 1756. The Countess of Desmond, in Ireland, saw her 140th year. William Evans, aged 145, lived in Caernavon, and in the year 1872 still existed, and Dumiter Radadoy, aged 140, lived in Harmenstead, and died on the 15th day of August, 1656.

Vaccination.

Probably at no time in the history of the world have sanitary and hygienic laws been so carefully studied as they are at present. Physiologists, and scientific men who are not physiologists, have made experiments upon the lower animals in order to elucidate the causes of certain diseases, hoping in this way to discover a means to prevent their appearance, and lately most surprising results have been attained through their efforts, and there is a fair promise that sanitary science will enable us to entirely eradicate the more virulent of epidemic diseases. Lately the efficiency of vaccination as a preventive of smallpox has been questioned by some medical practitioners, and this fact has given rise to considerable discussion among physicians. The fact seems to be that humanized vaccine gradually loses its efficiency through successive transmissions, and greater reliance should be placed on the pure bovine lymph than upon that from a human subject. It must also be observed that the immunity which vaccination secures does not continue so long as it formerly did. In Jenner's time it was thought, and apparently with good reason, that a single vaccination was sufficient for a lifetime, but for some reason it is now necessary to repeat the operation at short intervals to preserve immunity. Whether this is entirely owing to the deterioration of lymph or partly due to an increase in the virulence of the disease itself is not known. Probably few are aware of how greatly the mortality from this disease has increased of late years among vaccinated persons. From 1819 to 1835 the percentage of mortality was 1.75; from 1836 to 1852 it was 6.9; from 1852 to 1867 it had increased to 7.6, and now it is over 9 per cent.

Hay Fever.

The writer of this communication from the New York *Sun*, has been a sufferer from hay fever periodically for twelve years—during half of which period she could get no satisfactory relief. The intolerable itching of the eyelids and a most constant sneezing which characterized the complaint in its worst form she had to endure until about six years ago, when the following remedy was brought to her notice in the columns of a newspaper: Into a four-ounce wide mouth bottle half filled with cotton, and having a closed stopper, put the following mixtures: Two and a half drachms carbolic acid, 3 drachms aqua ammonia (specific gravity 0.960,) 5 drachms distilled water, 7½ drachms alcohol. Inhale through the nostrils. This mixture being of volatile nature, must be kept as much as possible from exposure, in order to preserve its strength and prevent too deep discoloration. It does not purport to be a specific, for that has not yet been discovered; but it has proved itself a ready relief in the case of one writer and of many who have suffered in the same way.

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